FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MEETING WITH CARTER ENVOY

PY250201 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2245 GMT 24 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jan (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry has released the following communique on the meeting held in the Foreign Ministry today between President Carter's envoy and members of the Argentine Government:

"The meeting, which began yesterday, resumed this afternoon in the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Participating in the meeting were Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor, Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz and Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Carlos Cavandoli of our country and President Carter's special envoy, Gen Andrew Jackson Goodpaster; U.S. Ambassador to Argentina Raul Castro; and Claus Ruser, director of the State Department's office for the east coast of Latin America, for the United States.

"The results of this meeting are considered to have been positive, as it helped to clarify in detail the positions of the two countries regarding several aspects of bilateral relations, both from the political and economic perspectives. It is also reported that tomorrow, Friday, in the morning, President Jorge Rafael Videla, accompanied by the ministers of foreign relations and economy and the under secretary of foreign relations, will receive President Carter's personal envoy, Ambassador Castro and Mr Ruser in Chapadmalal."

SOVIET EXPERTS INVOLVED IN STUDY OF PARANA DAM PROJECT

PY231733 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2345 GMT 22 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 22 Jan (NA)--Anibal Blanco, chairman of the Water and Energy Company, has disclosed in a statement to the press that as a result of the flooding of the gigantic Middle Parana dam, the City of La Paz in Entre Rios will have to be evacuated. Blanco also noted that the first stage of the study on the construction project of the hydroelectric center that is in the hands of a Soviet enterprise is practically finished. The official made this statement today to a local radio station.

During the interview, Blanco explained that the interprovincial coordinating commission for the development of the Middle Parana hydroelectric project, which is made up of the governors of Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Rios and Santa Fe provinces, "is trying to summarize the concern of the four provinces where the Middle Parana dam will be located."

Concerning the work of the Soviet enterprise Teknopromeksport, which is in charge of the study on the construction project of the Middle Parana hydroelectric dam, he noted that the first stage of the agreement signed with that enterprise "is practically finished." He added that "we are simply studying the documents. According to the contract, we are supposed to finish this stage by 16 February and we are exactly on schedule."

The official added that "at the same time we are also going ahead with part of the construction project. We have new Soviet experts in the area and once we finish the study of the first stage, we will undertake the second stage so we will be able to finish the construction project as soon as possible."

NATION URGED TO DEVELOP POTENTIAL FOR NUCLEAR AUTONOMY

PY232033 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 22 Jan 80 p 6 PY

[Editorial: Nuclear Autonomy]

[Text] The high degree of technological development achieved by Argentine experts in several nuclear programs presages a progressive liberation from dependency on foreign aid, and consequently, from some agreements and commitments which eventually could limit the development of the nation's nuclear program. This independence, however, would not mean rejection of the international nuclear organization. On the contrary, the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) has already furnished the necessary means for aid to be provided to countries less developed in the atomic field.

The head of the CNEA has released a report showing a positive balance between plans that have been completed and projects whose implementation will characterize the future actions of the commission. Especially interesting is the factory which will provide fuel for Atucha I, for Embalse Rio Tercero--which will begin operating in 1982--and for Atucha II, which will begin operating in 1987. The factory, located in Ezeiza, will be ready to furnish fuel for those nuclear plants, and it is also projected that it will expand its production in the 90's to supply additional plants that are now being planned. The factory will begin operating this year. In its initial stage it will produce 70 tons of fuel. During the coming decade, fuel production will reach 300 tons annually.

When we referred at the beginning to Argentine interest in developing genuine independence in the nuclear field, which will enable us to effectively develop our potential, we referred to the high degree of technical competence of our experts. Those projected plants will distinguish the country as one that is not dependent on an external supply.

If certain difficulties arise in negotiating an agreement with the United States for the supply of enriched uranium for small reactors used by research centers, as reported by the CNEA head, other suppliers will provide the fuel. On the other hand, the entire development system of the national energy sector is based on reactors which use natural uranium and heavy water. The difficulties just mentioned would temporarily hinder the research sector, but not the nuclear power plants.

Unlike other countries, Argentina will not become a receptacle for nuclear wastes, since our nuclear plants are fueled by or designed to use natural uranium, which eliminates the risks of transforming a country into a nuclear waste dump. This is what we referred to: eliminating dependency and risk factors and building the foundation of an adequate infrastructure that will not permit interference by those who offer self-serving assistance which would only cause useless difficulties for the whole development process.

CNEA AUTHORIZED TO BUILD HEAVY-WATER PLANT

PY231713 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1345 GMT 23 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jan (NA)--By decree No 115, the executive branch has empowered the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) to take the necessary measures to appoint and contract the personnel required for building, starting up and operating the heavy-water plant to be installed in Neuquen Province. A law has also been promulgated declaring it in the national interest that the plant be built and put into service. The plant will be built in the town of Arroyito.

ARGENTINE, BRAZILIAN POSITIONS ON BOYCOTT SCORED

PY240241 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 20 Jan 80 p 2 PY

[Editorial: "Anti-Communism and a Contradiction"]

[Text] The brazen Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is leading the world to the edge of a crisis of a very grave nature. From experience, humanity knows that some situations can end in unforeseen consequences that were not in the plan of those who began them.

The international commotion has been such that the UN General Assembly has approved a vote of censure, which at the same time is a sentencing of the USSR and one of the most resounding diplomatic defeats of Moscow's policy of force. More than 100 nations voted in favor of censure; others, which usually support the Kremlin's policies, abstained; and only its dependent satellites, having themselves been invaded in the past, gave the USSR their support.

It is necessary to stress that it was the countries of the Third World that made this result possible and that this is a reaffirmation of the fundamental principles upon which international coexistence has been built; for example: those principles of nonintervention and self-determination that are directed mainly toward supporting small countries against aggressions such as the one we repudiate and are commenting on.

Despite these arguments, there have been some cases in other lands in which particular interests have been placed above these principles. With regard to this attitude, of course, let us say that it is not a matter of interference of any type in the decisions of others, but one of a value judgment regarding conduct that has become public.

It is the case of two South American countries that have chosen their own immediate interests over opposition to a situation in which they might some day also be the object of aggression. They are Argentina and Brazil, which have refused to participate in the restriction of the free world's sale of grain to the imperialistic superpower. The nonadherence to the blockade of the purchase of grain by the Soviet Union demonstrates a lack of sympathy.

Notwithstanding, the curious thing is that these two countries have always tenaciously demonstrated their repudiation of communism. At every opportunity the regimes that currently govern these nations have justified themselves as the last bastions against communism. How then can such contradictory conduct at the moment of truth be explained?

In this refusal it is not a matter of confusing agreement with submission to U.S. decisions, because the United States does not run the aforementioned kind of risk. But this is precisely the explanation that those who place their economic interests before any other type of motivation are trying to give.

One of the most prestigious Argentine newspapers said that "the military dictatorship, which is stridently pro-Western, had the rare opportunity to demonstrate its solidarity with the West and to complicate the lives of the leaders of international Marxism."

As to Brazil, which has received every type of cooperation from the great financial and industrial centers and which at one time was given the title of an "emerging nation allied with Europe and North America," it prefers to sell soybeans instead of acting in accordance with a decent international standard of conduct.

If this behavior is compared with that of the Kremlin's satellites, who voted at the United Nations in favor of their metropolies [metropoli], it will be observed that the latter are more consistent with their own interests.

60,000 BARRELS OF OIL A DAY TO BE PURCHASED FROM IRAN

PY250144 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Jan 80 p 1 PY

[Text] Iran will supply Brazil with 60,000 barrels of oil per day at $30 a barrel during the next 8 months, according to a contract signed yesterday by the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) (a state company) and the Brazilian Petroleum Company (PETROBRAS). During an interview with JORNAL DO BRASIL's special correspondent in Tehran, William Waack, the secretary of the Revolutionary Council, Ayatollah Behesti, said that "Brazil is a possible alternative in the event of an economic blockade against Iran."

According to the contract, 25,000 barrels (of the 60,000 that have been negotiated, will cost an additional $2 or $3. These will be refined in Brazil, with NIOC receiving 70 percent of the profit from their sale and PETROBRAS 30 percent. Before the revolution, Brazil purchased 200,000 barrels of oil per day from Iran.

ITAMARATY DENIES PLO OFFICE IS PART OF 'AGREEMENT' WITH ARABS

PY250212 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Jan 80 p 5 PY

[Text] Through its spokesman, Itamaraty yesterday asserted that the decision to consider opening a PLO office in Brazil "is not a part of any agreement with the Arab countries." Bernardo Pericas admitted that Itamaraty has sent a document to the presidency which contains information on all the PLO offices throughout the world and a political evaluation of the subject. When asked about the contents of the Foreign Ministry's report, the spokesman declined comment, saying: I am sorry, but I cannot discuss them. He would only reveal the fact that no date has yet been fixed for announcing the Brazilian Government's decision regarding the PLO's demand [pretensao].

NEW POLICY TREND TOWARD LATIN AMERICA HAILED

PY232103 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Jan 80 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "An Open and Concrete Diplomacy"]

[Text] Brazilian foreign policy has been plagued by so many mistakes and so much hesitation that the nation reacts with surprise whenever Itamaraty moves in line with its best traditions, wondering why those moves were not made with more vigor sooner. This is exactly what has just happened in Lima when Brazil signed a memorandum of understanding with the Andean Pact, establishing a permanent mechanism of consultation and coordination between the two sides. This memorandum channels our diplomacy back into its natural Latin American course, from which it should never have strayed. The agreement signed in Lima this week restores--perhaps in its full dimension--the prestige which had been irresponsibly squandered during the 1967-74 period, especially during the Medici government, in an attitude which until recently caused our Spanish-American brothers to look at us with suspicious eyes, seeing our foreign policy as an instrument of new forms of "domination" and "conquest."

It is true that there have been mistakes on both sides, but we may only judge and respond to our own mistakes, not those of the other side. For this reason, the mission of Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in Lima should be hailed as the synthesis of a Brazilian policy of opening toward Spanish America. The agreement reached with the 5 countries of the Andean Pact--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--was the result of patient work to resume a dialog with our closest neighbors, a dialog which began taking shape with the visits of the Peruvian, Bolivian and Venezuelan presidents to Brazil during the Geisel government.

The positive difference this time is that Itamaraty went out to meet countries in an area it had practically forgotten for years. Before, those countries had to take the initiative to promote the rapprochement.

In all this, it was not just our foreign policy that changed, but essentially the dynamics which drive Brazil's internal politics at this time. The opening of our borders is the result of our internal opening, and the former would not have been possible without the latter. After resolving the impasse with Argentina over the utilization of the Parana River, we began to seek a relationship with a group of five countries which are trying to associate their internal economies in an effort to overcome obstacles to their development.

The ground is still slippery, and no easy way lies ahead of us because of long years without a concrete policy. Spanish America is still rife with conflicts and disputes. In addition to the Chilean-Argentine dispute over the Beagle Channel, two Andean Pact countries--Peru and Bolivia--have problems with Chile, problems begotten by wars and old rivalries. The Brazilian foreign minister made it clear in Lima this week that Brazil will continue to supply military equipment to Chile and at the same time support Bolivia's quest for an outlet to the Pacific Ocean--the bone of contention between Bolivians and Peruvians on one side and Chileans on the other. Our relations with Peru are of vital importance now because of the borders which unite or separate us; and they will be decisive in the future when the integral utilization of the Amazon basin will be at stake. Our continental size has influenced our foreign policy toward the Andean countries, a policy of moving several kings on a chessboard at the same time, subject to the natural threat of multiple checkmates.

That situation demands from Brazil a clear, open and well-defined policy, not a tortuous policy on the basis of improvisations seeking only to put things off and to please occasional allies, as though our diplomacy had ebbs and flows like the movements of the sea. The responsibility Brazil overtly assumed through the agreement signed in Lima stands for a concrete and realistic integration of our policy with that of Spanish America. The time has arrived for us to show not only with words but fundamentally with deeds that we are part of Latin America, and to do so by understanding not just geography but the problems and the means to overcome them. The time is long past when we childishly accepted uncomfortable situations and helped make them more so, as the Geisel government did with Argentina in the conflict over Itaipu.

At long last we have begun to understand that Spanish America is closer to us than Angola and that this rapprocement is free of any megalomaniac notion about becoming a beligerant nuclear power. The "antinuclear" commitment made by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in Lima frees our neighbors from uneasiness over our diplomacy.

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES PROMOTED

PY191135 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Jan 80 p 5 PY

[Text] Lamine Keita, the Malian industrial development minister, arrived in Brasilia yesterday for a 7-day visit. This visit is part of Itamaraty's plan to increase Brazil's relations with African countries. Keita arrived as Armando Ramos, Guinea-Bissau commerce and industry minister, left for Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro to meet with businessmen. Moustapha Niasse, Senagalese foreign minister, will arrive at the end of the month to attend the Brazilian-Senegalese joint commission meeting.

During his visit to Brasilia Armando Ramos obtained a $5-million credit line from the Bank of Brazil for the purchase of Brazilian products, mainly equipment. He also signed an agreement with the mint [Casa da Moeda] for the printing of Guinean passports and made arrangements for President Luis Cabral's visit to Brazil in April.

Yesterday Lamine Keita met with Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camillo Penna and Transport Minister Eliseu Resende. Today he will have lunch at Itamaraty, meet with Acting Foreign Minister Joao Clemente Baena Soares and have a work meeting with the heads of the African and trade promotion departments. Keita is especially interested in concluding agreements on infrastructure projects to be carried out in Mali, particularly dam and railway construction. In addition to Brasilia, Keita will visit Belo Horizonte and Rio de Janeiro, where he will make contacts with enterprises in the agroindustrial, farming and construction sectors. Since Mali is rich in mineral ores, there is great interest in Brazilian technical cooperation in prospecting for and exploiting mineral resources.

Brazil has a special interest in the possibility of cooperating with a Mauritanian-Malian-Senegalese enterprise in the development of the Senegal River region. Brazil is also interested in participating, through contracting companies, in hydroelectric and irrigation projects. This is one of the topics to be discussed with Keita and at the meetings of the Brazilian-Senegalese joint commission in Brasilia at the end of January. By increasing relations with these West African countries, Brazil intends to compete with the French, who have strong influence in this region resulting from cultural links with Senegal, Mauritania, Ivory Coast and Mali.

SENEGALESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY250044 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Jan 80 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The Senegalese foreign minister, Moustapha Niasse, arrived in Brasilia last night and stated that cultural affinity must be the basis of cooperation between his country and Brazil, because "from this foundation all types of common interests emerge within the economic, political, technical, and scientific sectors."

Meets With Figueiredo

PY250046 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The Senegalese foreign minister, Moustapha Niasse, accompanied by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, visited President Figueiredo today at Planalto Palace.

The two foreign ministers today inaugurated the mixed Brazilian-Senegalese commission. Saraiva Guerreiro announced the opening of a line of credit by the Bank of Brazil for the National Development Bank of Senegal to stimulate bilateral trade relations. The Brazilian foreign minister stated that Brazil is ready to share its experiences in fields such as the construction of hydroelectric plants, highways and other large construction projects.

POLAND FORSAKES SHIP PURCHASE DUE TO BRAZILIAN TARDINESS

PY250100 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Jan 80 p 26 PY

[Excerpt] The Polish state enterprise Polish Steamship Lines has informed the Ebin-So shipyard that it has forsaken the purchase of 12 vessels valued at $84 million due to the Brazilian Government's delay in approving their export.

MILITARY CONCERNED ABOUT ECONOMIC CRISIS, SUPPORTS NETO

PY240115 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jan 80 p 4 PY

[By Walder de Goes]

[Excerpts] The decision to concentrate the administration of economic policy in the hands of Planning Minister Delfim Neto was adopted by President Figueiredo with the full support of the military. The president held no specific consultations on the appointment of Neto to replace his predecessor, Mario Henrique Simonsen, nor on the gradual transfer of power into his hands. The Planalto Palace had certain indications that the military foresaw the consolidation of the administration of economic policy and the choice of Neto to head an emergency administration to confront the adverse situation.

In the opinion of army generals stationed in Brasilia, the military chiefs are more concerned about the deterioration of the economy than about the political liberalization. They believe that the political liberalization can proceed, particularly if President Figueiredo can control the rate of political changes, at a slower speed than last year. On the contrary, they believe that the worsening of the economic crisis can produce irresistable tensions for the political system, exacerbating the social question, which would place the armed forces between the horns of a dilemma, that is, authoritarian intervention or acceptance of a constituent assembly.

This is the view in military circles which support the mandate given to Delfim Neto. The principle of unified command, in economic policy or in anything else, is inherent in the military mentality. In the opinion of the military, Minister Delfim Neto is the administrator with the technical and political talent and daring to wrestle with the perverse trends in inflation and foreign accounts. The military are not versed in economics, but it can be sensed that they are frightened by the situation and have decided to drop any reservations regarding Delfim Neto, betting on him as the man of destiny. They did so in part because they noticed that Neto himself put his political career at stake by playing the trump of unified command.

The military are also impressed by the ease with which Neto acts at the helm of economic policy, and they have become better acquainted with him in the 10 months of the Figueiredo government. In this getting-acquainted process, Neto was greatly helped by having Col Sergio Faria Lemos as chief of the planning office. Colonel Lemos was a classmate of many generals who now hold important command posts, and, in addition to having been a classmate, he is also a close friend of Gen Octavio Medeiros, chief of the National Intelligence Service.

The military support for political liberalization is not an illusion. This support is real. But they are obviously gambling on a process of political development which, since it includes a commitment to elections, should permit the electoral trial of the regime in circumstances free of trauma. This is why the military is worrying about the social question. Within the government, Air Force Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos has been the most vocal expositor of such worries.

In the view of the military, economic, social and political factors are interconnected, and, therefore, the viability of liberalization cannot be evaluated independently. They are also aware of a lecture recently given by Rubens Vaz da Costa, Sao Paulo planning secretary, who referred to the concept of "social debt," which is to be understood as the difference between the desirable level of social satisfaction and that which exists in reality. In this sense the confidence in the leadership of Neto is marred by some concern, because the minister is considered to be a man not all that sensitive to the social question.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT INTERVENE IN COPPER MINE STRIKE

PY231723 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0243 GMT 23 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 22 Jan (LATIN)--It was reported here today that the Chilean Government will refrain from intervening in the strike that has paralyzed the El Teniente copper mine for 4 days. Gen Sergio Badio, government secretary general, made this announcement to journalists and added that the conflict will be solved by the parties involved, "as it should be." He noted that "it is known, however, that there is interference from persons from outside who want to give a political connotation to the situation."

Miners Approve Legal Strike

PY241932 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0459 GMT 24 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Rancagua, Chile, 23 Jan (LATIN)--It has been reported here that 9,000 copper miners employed by the government-owned El Teniente copper mine tonight rejected a second salary proposal offered by the enterprise and that they agreed to begin a legal strike at 0000 on Friday.

Leaders representing eight of the nine unions of the mine told the press, however, that negotiations with the enterprise would continue in the hope of achieving an agreement.

Work at the mine has been paralyzed since last Friday as a result of a strike called by a group of workers.

The Caletones smelting plant unions had previously rejected a second proposal made by the enterprise, and the members of the Sewell-Mina industrial union joined the strike on that same day, repudiating a previous agreement in which they had accepted the proposal.

The workers voted on the proposal submitted by the enterprise throughout the day today in Rancagua, located 100 km south of Santiago.

TAIWAN MISSION HAVING VISA PROBLEMS

PY231718 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 23 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chine, 22 Jan (AFP)--It was reported here today that a commercial mission from Taiwan that is touring Latin America to strengthen trade ties with the nations of the Americas was forced to leave Chile today because of problems with their visas. The group, which is made up of 23 industrialists, importers and exporters and is headed by Shi Kang Chu, director of the cultural and economic institute for Latin America, could only stay in Chile for 30 hours since "they had problems with their papers."

According to Chu, the mission came to Chile to increase the volume of trade between Chile and Taiwan. Trade volume between these two countries totaled $130 million in 1979. The group left for Argentina and will later tour Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

POLICE CLOSE DOWN MAJOR COCAINE OPERATION

PA232207 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--One of the most spectacular blows was dealt today against the international drug trafficking gangs operating in Colombia. The Administrative Department of Security [DAS] discovered a plantation with more than 3,000 hectares of coca leaves in the middle of the jungle. The operation was carried out by the police command in Guaviare near Calamar, Miraflores and (Tiobarba). Several persons were arrested. It was reported at noon today that the DAS seized a shipment of processed coca, the 3,000 hectares of coca, a large and modern laboratory, U.S. and Colombian currency, outboard motors and several launches. Several officials of the attorney general's office left for the area today to help in the investigation.

It was said that this is one of the largest seizures of cocaine in the history of the struggle against drug trafficking. The investigation of this case started several months ago when Rafael Poveda Alfonso was the DAS director.

It was reported that the drug traffickers used Indians of the region to cultivate the drug. The authorities reported that many persons, both Colombians and foreigners, were arrested in the operation. The Indians received money and other items in exchange for the product which was subsequently processed in the modern laboratory that the authorities found.

The drug was transported in light planes which landed at clandestine airstrips, or in launches with outboard motors. The authorities had to penetrate several kilometers using horses and then launches to arrive at the place where the drug trafficking center operated. One of the DAS agents said that it is impossible to estimate the value of everything that was seized but noted that it may be worth many millions of dollars.

AUTHORITIES SEIZE LARGE COCAINE, MARIHUANA SHIPMENTS

PA231710 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The judicial police of the attorney general's office have discovered 40 kg of cocaine of great purity in northwest Bogota and captured two drug traffickers in connection with it. The individuals, who were carrying many weapons which they were not able to use, were riding in a luxurious car. They had hidden the powder inside the upholstery of the car. The drug was initially valued at more than 40 million pesos. In addition, army troops have seized a shipment consisting of 4 tons of pressed marihuana, which was ready for export, in La Guajira Department. Five persons were arrested in connection with it.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN FARMING INSTITUTE

PA230326 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in Bogota today announced the long-expected reorganization of the Agricultural-Cattle Marketing Institute [IDEMA] by stating that his government is planning substantial changes in the administrative and operational sectors of that organization. The president said that the IDEMA renewal will be initiated by the new manager, Augusto Ramirez Ramirez, who is experienced in that field.

Turbay Ayala made the announcement at the first session of the agricultural-cattle commodities exchange. He said that IDEMA will become instrumental in boosting farm production and marketing the harvests. He noted that the IDEMA reforms will make substantial changes in its administrative and food distribution.

SCHOOLS TO REMAIN CLOSED UNTIL 4 FEBRUARY

PA250055 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Text] In view of recent developments in Quito which reveal the fact that some sectors have confused the democratic spirit and intentions of the government, the education minister considers it necessary to announce to the following measures:

Classes in public and private primary and high schools are suspended until Monday 4 February, when all school activities should start again the framework of order and discipline necessary for their proper development. Directors and teachers of the various schools must strictly carry out their obligations, particularly in maintaining order and discipline and the proper development of educational and student activities.

The education authorities, fulfilling their obligations with honesty, will enjoy the support of the Education Ministry. The students, meanwhile, must engage in their specified activities and anyone who gets involved in activities alien to educational objectives shall be punished according to the principles established in the nation's political constitution, laws and regulations. Any school whose students go out into the streets to create disturbances or to act against the constitutional government will be closed and later reorganized, after establishing culpability according to the law.

MPD OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PARTY ROLE IN PROTESTS

PA241547 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Wednesday, 23 January, was the worst day yet for President Jaime Roldos Aguilera's democratic regime, as the protest demonstrations against the high cost of living claimed a second victim.

In Quito, shrieks indicating [words indistinct] ambition were heard among the protesters. Calls were made for the Popular Democratic Movement [MPD] to come to power. Citizen groups blamed the Marxist party for the riots that have alarmed the capital in the past few hours. Deputy MPD Director Jorge Moreno told this station: [Begin recording] the Ecuadorean people cannot tolerate any more repression. The people, united and organized, will not let the government continue (?violating) their legitimate rights.

[Question] Would you say the MPD is leading the protest as Government Minister Roberto Dunn hinted?

[Answer] As a political party, the MPD is obliged to guide the public. Right now it is simply fulfilling its role as a political organization alongside the people, defending their rights and calling for a solution to their problems. That is what the political parties should do and we, our membership, our grassroots and provincial leaders are making use of that legitimate right set forth in the constitution to become involved in national politics and to oppose everything that harms the interests of the people and the country.

[Question] What will the MPD do so peace will be restored in the capital?

[Answer] Peace can be achieved only if the people's problems are solved. Peace is not a graveyard silence. It is not a deathlike situation. It must include provisions for the upholding of the rights of the Ecuadorean people. The government has the last word. If it takes action to curb the cost of living spiral and upholds the people's freedom of expression through peaceful demonstrations like those staged this afternoon, peace will reign in the country.

[Question] In the opinion of several citizens' groups, the demonstrators have not been so peaceful. They are becoming vandals. Does the MPD support that?

[Answer] By no means. The MPD does not support vandalism. It is a serious political party that has posed the need for the government to solve problems. If the government does not, the people have to protest and go out into the streets to voice their (?repudiation) of government actions. It is absurd for the government to think the people can remain silent when absurd actions detrimental to their family budgets are taken. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES 30-PERCENT BUSFARE HIKE

PA222158 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The government last night authorized a 30-percent increase in busfares and freight charges on the interprovincial transportation lines. The government officially announced that the increase ranges from 27 to 30 percent. The government decision was announced by Dr Ruben Moran Sarmiento, under secretary of the government ministry. [Begin recording] The government has decided to increase fares 27 to 30 percent and maintain student fares to assist the young students who use this service. [end recording]

Dr Moran Sarmiento further explained details of this government decision. [Begin recording] The Superior Transit Council based its decision on a technical report drafted by a commission established for this purpose. The council decided interprovincial transportation fares will be increased by 27 to 30 percent. The report included a study on transportation costs as well as the overall cost of living. The technical commission included representatives of the transportation sectors. The increase is in response to the requests of the interprovincial transportation organizations.

As I said before, those modifications will be adapted to the various routes and schedules--of which there are more than 1,000 in the country--so there is a lot of work. We are now notifying the provincial governors' offices that the fares are now in effect so the provincial authorities can enforce them. [end recording]

SUPPORT REAFFIRMED FOR BOLIVIAN SEA OUTLET

PY242113 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Jan 80 p 9 PY

[Text] Peru has reaffirmed its full support for Bolivia in its struggle to obtain an outlet to the Pacific Ocean. Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez reasserted this position to Bolivian Foreign Minister Julio Garret Aillon during a meeting he held in Lima with foreign ministers from Andean countries.

Foreign Minister Garret told PRESENCIA in this regard that "there is a general consensus among Andean countries that international solidarity with the Bolivian cause must now enter a new active stage in the search for specific solutions to achieve a sovereign outlet on the Pacific for Bolivia."

He said that because of this solidarity the solution that is proposed must take into account the real interests and needs of the countries involved in the issue. He added that Bolivia must first achieve "a great national agreement to define very clearly the position we must support in the next negotiations."

He said that until now there have been several opinions and disagreements in this regard. He added that the proper thing for Bolivians to do is to agree on the solution our country will propose in future negotiations.

About his meeting with President Morales Bermudez, Foreign Minister Garret Aillon stated that the president had said that he had issued instructions to grant Bolivia free zones in the ports of Ilo and Matarani. He said that Bolivian-Peruvian negotiations in this regard would start on 15 February.

Garret noted that President Morales had ordered the construction of the Ilo-La Paz and Matarani-Desaguadero roads to aid the movement of Bolivian goods to those Peruvian ports.

ALL FOREIGN DEBTS DUE IN 1979 PAID OFF

PA180009 Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 16 Jan (AFP)--The Peruvian Government today paid off all of its foreign debt with international banks which fell due in 1979 and which it had refinanced in 1978, it was officially announced here today. The settlement was made in New York, where it was also made official that Peru waived refinancing of the foreign debt with the same banks which falls due in 1980. This will be completely paid off on its normal due date.

All this was announced today by the presidents of the Central (reserve) Bank and the Banco de la Nacion (state financial agent), Manuel Moreyra and Alvaro Meneses, respectively. They explained that payment of last year's debt, including interest, was $376.6 million and that the 1980 debt to the same 267 banks is $225 million. They said Peru decided to waive refinancing because its financial policy has been so successful that the Central Bank closed the year with a balance of $1.1 billion.

They added that the operation was economically very beneficial for Peru because the advance repayment of the debt refinanced last year meant a savings of $120 million because no more interest has to be paid. They said that prompt payment of the 1980 debt meant a saving of $30 million for the same reason and that Peru can benefit from new credits for any amount.

OFFICIAL SOURCES EXPLAIN CONFUSION OVER SHAH'S SITUATION

PA241720 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1632 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Panama City, 24 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The life of the former shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in Panama was absolutely normal today without any change from past practice. His daily schedule has not been altered in any way due to the alleged arrest reported by Iran. Official Panamanian sources today told ACAN-EFE that "nothing has changed" regarding the shah and that he continues to enjoy the political asylum which the government granted him on 15 December. Nevertheless, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh continues to state in Tehran that the ousted shah of Iran is under arrest in Panama.

What is behind all this confusion? A Panamanian source close to both the shah and the government told ACAN-EFE: "Simply a brilliant confusion which will permit the release of the hostages in Tehran." That source, which asked not to be identified, explained that when Panamanian President Aristides Royo notified the Iranian authorities that "Mohammad Reza Pahlavi remains under the care [cuidado] of the Panamanian security authorities" the Iranians understood that he was under arrest.

In the same way, when the Panamanian president told Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh that the proper precautionary measures have been adopted in Panama, Iran thought that the former shah had no freedom of movement. But the truth is that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has been under the care of the Panamanian security forces since 15 December and he has been surrounded by impressive security measures which include some 100 men and special electronic equipment.

It is also true that Panama has adopted the proper precautionary measures in its national territory as the result of the shah's arrival in the country but it is understood here that those measures are more to protect him from attack by a suicide commando group than to prevent his free movement.

Apparently the Iranian authorities, needing to highlight a victory before the domestic public, decided to understand that to be under the care of the security bodies meant "arrest," forgetting that from another angle it can also mean "protection."

President Royo's statements had the virtue of being sufficiently clear and at the same time flexible enough so that each side can interpret them as they wish in their political actions. Sources close to the Panamanian presidency said "the Islamic Council of the Revolution, by loudly announcing the arrest of the shah in Panama, played a domestic political trick with who-knows-what intention."

Other Panamanian sources speculated on the possibility that the shah is cooperating in the move and supporting the reigning confusion with his decision not to leave Contadora Island for a couple of months. This would permit the Iranians "to continue to believe" that the ousted emperor is at least under "house arrest." Since he arrived on Contadora Island the shah has left it on three occasions but everything seems to indicate that future trips have been suspended.

The "brilliant confusion" permits the parties involved in the conflict to come out victorious without loss of dignity or prestige. Since the shah has been "arrested" and the extradition process has been initiated, Iran can release the 50 U.S. hostages who have been held at the U.S. Embassy for almost 3 months, thus ridding itself of an insoluable conflict which could already be turning troublesome. On its part, Panama, without bothering its guest, will receive the documents needed to formalize the extradition request for a subsequent decision without entering into a direct conflict with the Iranians.

The shah, whose exile on Contadora could be "boring" but in no way unpleasant, can now enjoy the best season of the tourist island which occurs in February and March--a dry, sunny, cool time with little humidity. Asked if the shah can leave the island or the country if he wanted, a high-ranking Panamanian source refused to give a specific reply and only said: "We believe he is not going to do it."

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS CALL TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW OLYMPICS

PA240450 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 23 Jan 80 p 4A PA

[Editorial: "Olympics Versus Freedom and Lives"]

[Excerpts] The so-called "man in the street," who keeps his thoughts to himself when his heart is struck by emotion, finds it very difficult to understand some of the events occurring in the world, events that are the result of complicated maneuvering in very high-level politics.

The common man--and that term covers most of us--does not understand the reasons for the world's Olympic committees' refusal to go along with U.S. President Jimmy Carter's call for a boycott of the Olympics, which are scheduled to be held in Moscow, as a moral sanction against the cowardly invasion of the Afghan nation by Russian troops.

The apparent motive--which in our opinion does not have the stature to be called a reason--is that, as the opponents allege, the basic characteristic of the world Olympic movement is total autonomy to carry out its activities. This, translated into common language, means that those organizations should not be subject to or accept the intervention of any civilian, military or ideological power in their actions and decisions.

It is our opinion that such a statement is simply a BIG FAT LIE. [capitalized words published in boldface] This is because on more than one occasion we have seen or heard of sports or Olympic organizations which have refused to attend certain games because of the participation of a country whose behavior does not conform to the norm prevailing in the countries that refuse to attend. This occurred, for example, when the participation of South Africa--the same South Africa of "apartheid"--kept the games of the time in a state of precarious imbalance. And it is our understanding that the Russians themselves have refused to attend competitions of this kind because they have taken place in nations whose ideology opposes the Muscovite creed of live and let die.

But now, when a people, the Afghans, and within those people the Muslims, attempt to exercise their human right to express themselves, the Russian claw immediately falls upon those people and silences them with the permanent silence [sordina] of the cemetery. Indeed, not even that, because we can be very sure that the dead Afghans lie unburied. Then, when a Quixote from this side of the world proposes boycotting the aggressor people's Olympics as moral punishment for this physical and effective mass crime, the base spokesmen for a treacherous Olympic creed immediately stand up to say that this war has nothing to do with the Olympics.

This is a curiously specious argument, one that is probably influenced by the sickly desire of many Olympic leaders to travel to Moscow no matter what happens and no matter who dies. May they enjoy it. And may their consciences not prick them when, in the intermissions of those games--if they do take place--they learn that as they were vaulting with their poles thousands of Afghan children were vaulting to eternity, sent there by the bullets of the people who are offering them a banquet of games and blood of the Moscow Olympics.

OCLAE SECRETARY CONDEMNS REPRESSION IN EL SALVADOR

FL241448 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The permanent secretary of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students [OCLAE] has issued a declaration condemning the brutal repression unleashed by the Salvadoran regime against the popular forces in that country. The document notes that the attack against the University of El Salvador on 21 January and the brutal assault on a mass demonstration on 22 January, which resulted in 20 persons killed and hundreds wounded, are clear demonstrations of the desperate situation of the exploiting oligarchy.

The OCLAE declaration points out that the Salvadoran people are stepping up and consolidating in a united manner the continuing struggle to halt repression and for real democracy and justice. On behalf of the Latin American students the OCLAE demands an immediate halt to repression against the Salvadoran people and appeals to all progressive and revolutionary forces, especially the student organizations on the continent, to intensify their solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

EL SALVADOR

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON CONTINUING UNREST IN CAPITAL

PA250107 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Report from El Salvador by special correspondent William Grigsby--live]

[Text] At 0900 today unidentified civilians fired machineguns at the Nicaraguan Embassy here. Machinegun bursts were fired at the embassy from an automobile, which has not been described. A pedestrian who happened to be passing by was shot in the leg.

Bullet holes arevisible in the embassy wall and in trees in front. No one has yet claimed credit for the attack, but the embassy has received two telephone calls from people who promised: "We will continue."

This is the second attack on Nicaraguan persons and property in the past 24 hours.

In another quarter, the United Popular Action Front [FAPU] today called for establishment of a government of national salvation made up of popular and democratic organizations. FAPU urged what it called the popular sector of the Christian Democratic Party to join in a government, while calling on the other portion of the Christian Democratic Party, which is now in power, to resign. It claims the government of national salvation would encompass the young military men, popular sectors and democratic parties.

FAPU gave a general outline of the program that would be carried out by that government. It would, among other things, draft a constitution that in turn would provide for establishment of a new government junta; the granting of broad freedoms; (reorganization) of the armed forces, with the young officers becoming its leaders, dissolving the security corps; a thorough land reform; nationalization of banking and strategic industries; literacy and health campaigns, and in foreign policy, incorporation into the nonalined movement and relations with all the countries of the world, among other reforms.

This government would presumably include all democratic and revolutionary forces in the country, including the military. In response to a question as to whether they still trust the young military officers, [FAPU spokesmen] answered yes, that there is an honest sector within the armed forces which does not desire a confrontation with the people.

They added that this is the last possible option for achieving a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran crisis, the next option being armed insurrection.

However, the spokesman did not indicate whether these were proposals of the joint coordinating board or whether these proposals are being made by FAPU to the other organizations that make up the coordinating board and other sectors. They said Hector Dada Hirezi, present member of the government junta, could be singled out as a representative of the popular sector of the Christian Democratic Party, while the rightist sector, which is in league with the U.S. Embassy, is represented by Jose Napoleon Duarte, Morales Erlich, junta member Oscar Mejivar [words indistinct] or present Interior Minister Fidel Chavez [as heard]. This is the opinion of FAPU.

Also, today was the day of the funeral of the FAPU members who were killed Tuesday in a demonstration that was dispersed by unidentified civilian elements, according to an official report.

At least 21 were killed and 128 injured. However, only seven have been buried, the ones whose bodies were turned over to their relatives, while others have been buried somewhere in the interior.

It has also been reported that the government junta will probably hold a news conference today. We sent a dispatch in which we said Ambassador Frank White had visited the Presidential Palace. However, it was not Frank White but William Bowdler who visited the Presidential Palace after his arrival in the country yesterday morning.

No information has been released as to the reason for Bowdler's visit, although unofficial reports indicate that he had described the situation in El Salvador as delicate.

ARCHBISHOP ROMERO EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER VIOLENCE

PA240522 San Salvador LA CRONICA in Spanish 21 Jan 80 p 17 PA

[Text] Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, expressed deep concern over the increasing wave of violence in the country. During Sunday mass yesterday, he strongly criticized those directly responsible for the bloodshed in the country.

The Catholic Church high official clearly said that the government junta must make quick changes and talk to the Salvadoran people with positive actions. The first thing it should do is to stop its repression against the people. "The rotten units must be removed from the army without any consideration," he pointed out.

Monsignor Romero also criticized the tactics of the people's military organizations, particularly acts of violence, kidnapings and the occupation of churches and embassies. He asked the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) to face reality regarding the country's economic and political situation and not to assume an intransigent attitude in the negotiations to grant freedom to Jaime Gil, who was kidnaped several weeks ago. He also asked the same attitude be observed in the case of Jaime Batley and of South African Ambassador Dunn.

He harshly criticized the oligarchy, accusing it of planning to hire mercenaries to oppose any attempt to carry out reforms which will improve the deplorable conditions that the majority of the Salvadoran people must endure.

He praised the efforts for unity that several people's organizations are making. He asked them to assume a mature and democratic attitude and to submit a suitable alternative for solving the country's very serious problems.

During the sermon, Monsignor Romero read a letter sent to him by several soldiers who are asking among other things for better conditions, better food and salary, and not to be sent to attack the people.

Condemns Radio Station Attack

PA242035 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[San Salvador Archbishopric communique]

[Text] The archbishopric's media secretariat hereby reports that a powerful bomb went off at the studios of YSAX-La Voz Panamericana, the archbishopric's station, at dawn today. An extreme rightwing underground organization called the Organization for Liberation from Communism [Organizacion para la Liberacion del Comunismo] claimed credit for the attack in leaflets left at the station.

The explosion damaged the AM antenna, burned three tuning coils and destroyed a shed. For this reason YSAX-La Voz Panamericana is off the air.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO SENDS NOTE TO VANCE ON CAYS

PA240512 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2223 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 23 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist government has warned the United States that the ratification of the U.S.-Colombian treaty on the cays of Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno would be regarded as "a serious offense against Nicaragua."

Without taking Nicaragua into consideration, on 8 September 1972 the governments of the United States and Colombia signed a treaty in Bogota by which the former recognizes Colombia's full sovereignty over these three cays, which Nicaragua is claiming as part of its continental shelf in the Atlantic and, therefore, as part of its geography.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today sent a note to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance explaining "the serious problem posed by this treaty" whose ratification by the U.S. Congress is still pending.

This is the first official action by the Nicaraguan Government, which emerged from the Sandinist guerrilla's victory last July, aimed at obtaining the annulment of this treaty, which is regarded as "prejudicial to Nicaraguan sovereignty."

In his note to Vance, Foreign Minister D'Escoto reviews the international negotiations in which his country has participated "and which since the last century have led to the dismembering of our national territory, prejudicing our sovereignty."

According to the Nicaraguan document, in April 1852 the United States and Great Britain signed a treaty that made Nicaragua lose a large part of its territory.

It adds that "120 years later, the U.S. Government promoted a new dismembering of the Nicaraguan territory, just as it did in 1914 and 1928, in an attitude which can only be described as a serious offense against Nicaragua."

"We feel it is necessary for the U.S. Congress and people to become familiar with the abuse of power this treaty represents and to learn moreover that its ratification will be regarded as a hostile act by their government against the Nicaraguan people," Foreign Minister D'Escoto stresses to Vance.

In its note, Nicaragua says it trusts justice will once again prevail and that "within the framework of its new policy toward Latin America," the United States"will take advantage of this historic opportunity to make amends for a small part of the prejudices that 70 years of intervention have caused to this country."

The Nicaraguan note to Vance stresses that the cays and islands under dispute "are Nicaraguan by history and geography and under international law."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF MEXICO'S LOPEZ PORTILLO

PA250257 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2345 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Joint Mexican-Nicaraguan communique issued at end of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's visit to Nicaragua, 24 January, read by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto at news conference at Sandino International Airport--live]

[Text] At the invitation of the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, made up of Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, made an official visit to Nicaragua on 24 January 1980.

During his stay in Managua, executives of the two states exchanged viewpoints in a climate of great cordiality regarding the world situation, particularly the situation on the American continent.

They agreed that within the United Nations efforts should be redoubled to achieve full observance of principles of the UN Charter, such as peaceful settlement of disputes and unrestricted respect for human rights, as well as resolutions regarding disarmament, nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, international cooperation for development, mutual respect among states, self-determination of peoples and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

In discussing the world economic situation, the president of Mexico and the members of the Nicaraguan Government junta noted the imbalances and disparities that exist between the industrialized countries and developing states.

In addition, they expressed their hope that the stagnation in negotiations between the two groups of countries will be resolved in the near future and they reiterated their determination to continue their common efforts to this end.

They emphasized the need to strengthen cooperation among developing countries as one of the basic elements by which to achieve a new international economic order. In this context, they trust that during the course of the third UN conference for industrial development currently underway in New Delhi measures will be adopted that will produce benefits to the countries of the Third World.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua expressed its support for the world energy plan, the thesis of which was recently developed by President Lopez Portillo before the UN General Assembly.

Its objective is to rationalize exploration, production, distribution, marketing and consumption of hydrocarbons as well as to achieve an orderly transition to a sphere of new sources of energy without greater deterioration of the world economy. The two parties reaffirmed the right of states to have free use of their natural resources. They noted the importance of the processes of integration in Latin America to strengthen solidarity and accelerate the economic and social development of the countries of the region.

They reiterated their determination to continue extending their support as much as possible to instruments of regional and subregional cooperation such as the Latin American Economic System, the Latin American Free Trade Association, the Latin American Energy Organization, the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Enterprise and so forth. They emphasized the special significance of national efforts of the region's countries on behalf of their economic development based on social justice.

They emphasized the need for the Latin American countries to refrain from using their economic resources for the acquisition of weapons and instead use them for development programs for the direct benefit of their peoples.

Both parties consider it necessary for the Tlatelolco Treaty on the proscription of nuclear weapons in Latin America to be fully implemented as soon as possible by means of the signing or ratification of that instrument by all the countries in the region.

They examined with particular pleasure the bilateral relations between Mexico and Nicaragua, which are based primarily on the traditional brotherhood of their peoples and reaffirmed in the present era by mutual understanding and support, as behooves countries which have waged revolutionary struggles for the benefit of their peoples. In this regard, the government junta underlined the appreciation felt by all the people of Nicaragua for the support they received from their Mexican brothers when, at the crucial moment of their recent liberation effort, Mexico broke relations with the Somozist regime and subsequently defended the Nicaraguan people's right to self-determination at the historical 17th OAS consultative meeting.

Both parties expressed their intentions of insuring that under the present circumstances, relations between the two countries are intensified in all areas, particularly in the cultural area, in scientific and technical cooperation and in the economic area.

President Lopez Portillo reiterated his government's intention to continue extending to Nicaragua--without conditions of any kind, as Mexico has been doing to date--any requested cooperation which it is possible for Mexico to proffer.

In talks held during the visit between President Lopez Portillo and the members of the government junta, ideas were exchanged regarding cooperation Mexico can extend within the framework of the economic reactivation plan, in which the Nicaraguan people have placed their hopes for the immediate future.

The areas in which such cooperation could materialize are: mining, oil, fishing, fish breeding, construction of ships and shipyards, construction equipment, public transportation vehicles, public health, education, child nutrition and public administration.

During the visit the following specific agreements were reached:

1. A Mexican-Nicaraguan committee will be established to study the most effective manner of combating coffee rust. The two governments will invite the other Central American countries to participate in this campaign.

2. Mexico will continue to extend technical assistance and to serve as an intermediary between the Nicaraguan Government and the international financial community for the renegotiation of Nicaragua's foreign debt. A committee of creditors has already been established for this purpose to represent international banking.

3. Mexico will supply Nicaragua 7,500 barrels of oil a day beginning in April of this year. An assistance agreement will be reached between Mexican Petroleum and the Nicaraguan Mining Development Corporation, which will cover all aspects of the oil industry, particularly the training of experts in exploration and drilling.

4. Mexico will donate two geothermal well-drilling rigs and will train the personnel to handle them.

5. A mission of [United Shipyards] will visit Nicaragua soon to determine conditions for the construction of shrimp boats, lobster boats, cargo vessels, launches, barges and towboats, to help rebuild the Nicaraguan fleet.

6. The Mexican Government will send 315 tons of material and equipment soon for the reconstruction of telephone, telegraph and microwave systems in Nicaragua, as well as the required assistance.

7. An agreement was reached for the purchase from Mexico of 150 buses for Managua, effected through a preferential credit.

8. As a complement to the donation of the assets of Fertica by Mexico to Nicaragua, it was agreed to open credit lines to insure the supply of raw materials to the new Nicaraguan company.

9. Within the framework of existing agreements on education and culture, it was agreed to create a committee to study the support Mexico will offer to the literacy campaign.

10. It was agreed to open a credit line through Mexico for the purchase of medicine and medical instruments and equipment. The Secretariat of Health and Social Welfare of Mexico, in coordination with the Mexican Institute of Social Security and the national system for the integrated development of the family, will provide technical assistance in health matters.

11. A program will be started immediately for the exchange of geological and metallurgical experts to develop the rich mining potential of Nicaragua.

12. It was agreed to draft a program of technical cooperation in customs administration and tax policy between the finance ministries of both countries.

13. To compensate trade and credit between the two countries, it was decided to create a working group to analyze the possibility of exchanging sales of Nicaraguan products to Mexico, particularly possible sales of sugar, meat, hides, oleaginous seeds, timber and gold.

14. It was decided to create a Mexican-Nicaraguan investment fund whereby Mexico could provide risk capital and complementary financing, as well as the transfer of technology to the companies to be established in Nicaragua in this field. Three projects were mentioned: Cellulose wood [word indistinct] for the manufacture of newsprint, which Mexico needs, modern agroindustrial plants for the processing of oleaginous products, which Mexico also imports, and a textile plant for the industrialization of cotton, in which Mexico could provide experience and technology.

The chiefs of state of both countries agreed that the present conditions are proper for strengthening relations in the political field and decided to hold consultations so that both governments may start actions that are mutually beneficial and which may yield positive effects. President Lopez Portillo expressed his profound gratitude for the most cordial welcome and attention afforded by the people and Government of Nicaragua to himself and his party during their stay in Nicaragua. [applause]

MASS ORGANIZATIONS DEMAND CLOSURE OF EL PUEBLO

PA250220 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Communique issued by Sandinist mass organizations in support of closure of EL PUEBLO newspaper--read by Dora (Navas), member of the Executive Directorate of the Sandinist Defense Committees; date not given--recorded]

[Text] The Sandinist Defense Committees, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, the 19 July Sandinist Youth, the Association of Farmworkers and the Sandinist Workers Central--mass organizations representing the genuine working people of Nicaragua--issue the following pronouncement:

The Sandinist people's revolution, carried out by the Sandinist National Liberation Front with the support of the workers, laborers, peasants and all the people, has had to endure, before and after the revolution, a desperate campaign to discredit and slander it, waged by minority elements with well-known links to imperialist circles.

Within our country, those sectors that call themselves revolutionaries, headed by the newspaper EL PUEBLO, have echoed this campaign that favors distortions and lies for the sole purpose of hindering our revolution, while enjoying the shelter of the climate of freedom that this revolution has developed as a definite product of our struggle for liberation. In defense of our revolutionary process, the mass organizations support the closure of EL PUEBLO and demand that the paper be incorporated into the Sandinist communications system as a true defender of popular interests, with the understanding that we cannot allow our conquests--won by the sacrifice and blood of our martyrs--to be used for petty interests which run contrary to the interests of our people.

United in insurrection, united in reconstruction. Let us increase production. Let us crush the counterrevolution.

Mass organizations in defense of the Sandinist revolution.

Printing Machinery Dismantled

PA241644 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1657 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 24 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Melvin Wallace, director of the newspaper EL PUEBLO of Managua, which follows the Marxist-Leninist line, today charged that a military patrol had come to his offices and shop and taken part of his press, furniture and material, which will prevent him from publishing the paper. The journalist said he did not know the causes for the virtual dismantling of the newspaper and emphasized that "this action constitutes a fragrant violation of the freedom of the press, the freedom of popular expression, the line which the newspaper represents, as well as the postulates of the fundamental statutes of the revolutionary government."

Wallace added that the authorities also arrested journalists Carlos Cuadra, chief editor, and Juan Alberto Enriquez, editor, and searched the homes of others. He said a Sandinist army patrol was parked near his home last night and that he feared he would be arrested at any moment.

Borge Denies EL PUEBLO Seizure

PA250234 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, minister of the interior, was interviewed this morning concerning the seizure of the newspaper EL PUEBLO carried out by the Sandinist People's Army on behalf of the government. Let us listen to remarks made to "Atabal Sandinista" by Minister Tomas Borge:

[Begin recording] [Borge] There is absolutely nothing special regarding EL PUEBLO. Simply, some individuals who worked on the newspaper were arrested for investigation of their involvement in activities directed against public order, against the revolution and against the economic plans of the government of national reconstruction. It happens that these are the same individuals who publish the newspaper EL PUEBLO. The newspaper itself has not been seized. Instead, persons there who were implicated in counterrevolutionary activities have been arrested, as has been reported by the chief of state security.

[Question] What can you tell us about those who have been arrested?

[Answer] They are currently subject to investigation with regard to the matters mentioned. When the investigation is completed, state security will probably give a report and an explanation of the events.

[Question] Regarding reports in certain newscasts of the seizure of EL PUEBLO, I would like you to explain this very carefully to the Nicaraguan people to avoid misunderstandings.

[Answer] The paper has not been seized. There were some anomalies regarding proper ownership of the machinery. The machinery was apparently obtained illegally and some of the debts have not been paid. There are, therefore, a number of circumstances, legal factors, which obliged us to occupy those installations, but this was not done for the purpose of preventing publication but rather in fulfillment of strictly legal procedural requirements. This matter will be investigated in the next few days.

[Question] Companero Minister, what will be the policy of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government of national reconstruction regarding the policy of distortion being practiced by certain media against Nicaragua?

[Answer] Well, this is a basic matter. It seems to me that the newsmen themselves should take the initiative to implement adequate control as regards journalistic ethics and the objectivity of newsmen. It seems to me that the persons in question are not those of us in government but the leaders of organized newsmen in our country who support the revolution--and these are the great majority--honest, consistent, truly clean newsmen, those who neither sell out nor surrender. They are the ones who should take measures regarding those individuals who abuse the freedom of expression that exists in this country.

[Question] Some newsmen are hiding behind the human rights committee to make announcements and reports. I believe that in this regard the leadership should take measures.

[Answer] Indeed we have reprimanded, not the human rights committee, but rather the chairman of the human rights committee, who has been manipulating the committee in order to carry out activities contrary to the revolution, to denigrate the revolution abroad and to denigrate our country to such an extent that they utilize certain media to play the counterrevolutionary game in our country. [end recording]

HIJACKER DEMANDS TO BE TAKEN TO TEHRAN FROM HAVANA

PA251355 Paris AFP in Spanish 1349 GMT 25 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 25 Jan (AFP)--The air pirate who this morning hijacked a Delta Airlines plane to Havana has demanded to be taken to Tehran, Iran. He is carrying a pistol, an airport spokesman told AFP.

According to the source, the hijacker is a U.S. citizen who sympathizes with the Iranian revolution. The spokesman added that the airport technical services are fueling the Delta plane according to the pirate's instructions.

A sick person who is suffering from diabetes was able to alight from the plane, said the source, who added that the aircraft is carrying 47 passengers and a crew of 15. All are in good health, he said.

CASTRO BROTHERS MEET WITH SOVIET COSMONAUTS

FL241217 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army Gen Raul Castro have held a fraternal meeting with a delegation of Soviet cosmonauts headed by Lt Gen German Titov. The group, which has just concluded a rest and recreation visit to our country, also included Cols (Yuriy Romanenko) and (Vladmir Lyakhov) as well as (Nikolay Rukovishnikov), (Valeriy Kubasov) and (Valeriy Ryumin).

The talks held by Fidel and Raul Castro with the Soviet cosmonauts took place in an atmosphere of friendship and camaraderie. Brig Gen Francisco Cabrera, vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense, also attended the meeting.

REFUGEES REENTER PERUVIAN EMBASSY; WILL LEAVE FOR PERU

PA241508 Paris AFP in Spanish 0227 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 23 Jan (AFP)--A Peruvian Embassy source told AFP today that the 12 Cuban refugees who were persuaded to leave the Peruvian Embassy in Havana on Monday with assurances that there would be no reprisals will leave promptly for Lima after they freely reentered the embassy today.

Another embassy source said the 12 Cubans, including 5 children ranging in age from 3 months to 9 years, entered the embassy in the automobiles belonging to Peruvian Ambassador Edgardo de Habich and one of his advisers, both of whom accompanied the refugees.

CARTER STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS 'ATTACKS' SOVIETS

FL241331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has informed his country's Congress of his administration's decision to increase defense spending and warned about the need for economic sacrifices. In his State of the Union address, Carter noted that the recent months have not been easy for the United States, a country which is determined to continue to be the most powerful nation in the world.

Referring to Iran, Carter said that if the hostages are harmed, Iran will have to pay a very high price.

The tone of the Presidential address was not devoid of phrases such as revenge and the expressed U.S. will to do everything necessary to guard its vital interests wherever they may be.

The attacks against the Soviet Union constituted the most important part of the speech, including the justification for increasing defense spending by 5 percent due to inflation, creating the Rapid Deployment Forces, reinforcing NATO and supplying intermediate range nuclear ballistic missiles to this warmongering entity. The President explained to Congress that his administration is conducting talks for concerted action by Washington and its allies against the Soviet Union in the commercial, diplomatic, cultural and sports fields. U.S. President James Carter announced that the country must be ready to resume compulsory military service.

PRC-U.S. 'ALLIANCE' THREATENS WORLD PEACE

PA240516 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The visit of Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister Huang Hua to Pakistan is one of the most visible signs of the common strategy devised by the Beijing regime and U.S. imperialism for the political and economic domination of Asia and their desire for expansion and hegemony.

The common tactical and strategic points of view shared by the Washington government and the Beijing hierarchs were ratified during the recent visit to China by U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. During his visit to Beijing, Wuhan and Shanghai, Brown met with the most important Chinese leaders. During his tour, the first tour of China ever made by a U.S. Pentagon chief, Harold Brown had lengthy talks with Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

The chief of Chinese diplomacy, who is now in Pakistan, has been in several regions of that country, which is seen by both the United States and the Beijing regime as an essential element in their aggression plans against the progressive people and governments of the Asian Continent. They have agreed to provide military aid to Pakistan. According to Asia experts, the Chinese foreign minister will coordinate the details for the supply of new Chinese and U.S. weapons and the transport of military advisers to Pakistan with the Islamabad regime.

According to the same sources, one of the objectives of the Chinese minister is to have the Pakistani regime intervene more actively in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan and serve as the spearhead of imperialism and its allies at the Islamic conference scheduled for Monday in the Pakistani capital.

The Beijing regime has been giving military supplies to Pakistan for about the past 20 years. The Beijing regime exercises great influence in the foreign policy of that Asian country.

Groups formed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are being trained by Chinese instructors in Pakistan. These groups are later infiltrated into Afghanistan to harass and destabilize the government of that country.

The Washington government offered the Pakistani regime a $400-million arms credit. According to AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, a U.S. magazine, the Pentagon plans to send a U.S. delegation to Islamabad to determine what arms will be sent to that country.

According to this information, the list will include A-7 fighter bombers, (?Redeye) antiaircraft rockets, and (?TOW) and Hawk [as heard] type tankkillers [anti-tanques], most of which will be given to the mercenary forces training in Pakistan to attack the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Other arms to be used by the counterrevolutionary agents in their planned aggression on Afghanistan will be provided by the Beijing government. According to the New York DAILY NEWS, Pentagon officials have stated that the Chinese have the types of arms that those forces need: Infantry arms, mines and surface-to-air rockets.

As can be seen, the strategic U.S.-Chinese alliance gets stronger every day. It is an alliance of reactionary forces that threaten world peace.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES MEXICAN LABOR MINISTER

FL241236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro yesterday received Mexico's Secretary of Labor Pedro Ojeda Paullada and the delegation accompanying him. During the talks, topics of mutual interest, such as Cuban and Mexican labor legislation and experiences in this field, were discussed. The meeting was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere as befits the existing traditional ties between the two nations.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN PARTY LEADERSHIP ANNOUNCED

FL241711 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] In accordance with the PCC Politburo agreement on changes in some party leadership organs, Comrade Jorge Valdes Rodriguez, who has been holding the position of chief of the PCC Central Committee organization department, has been designated second secretary of the Havana City provincial party.

REVOLUTIONARY NAVY TRAINING CENTER GRADUATION HELD

FL181952 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] A ceremony marking the 15th graduation of the Revolutionary Navy's KEEL specialists training center has been held there following the students' satisfactory completion of their courses. The ceremony was presided over by Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice minister-chief of this armed service. Certificates were presented to a group of graduates with the best record. The best group chief and course chief were awarded gifts.

In making the closing remarks at the ceremony, the director of the center recalled the development of the courses and successes achieved. He also referred to the new tasks which the graduates will be facing when they join Revolutionary Navy units as junior specialists. He conveyed the congratulations of the vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Navy and wished them success in the defense of the socialist homeland. The ceremony ended with a military parade. Thereafter, Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado talked with the personnel who work at the training center.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING SPEAKS OF 'SOCIAL REVOLUTION'

FL242000 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Hundreds of Bahamians were addressed last night by several of this nation's leaders at a mass rally here in New Providence. The rally, organized by the progressive Liberal Party, was held at the Uriah McPhee primary school and it dealt with some of the important aspects of the government's social revolution program. Those attending were addressed by Prime Minister Pindling, Deputy Prime Minister Hanna, the minister of health and national insurance, the Honorable Perry Christie, and the MP for Salem, Mr David Knowles.

Among the issues dealt with was the implementation of rent controls, housing and sports in the 80's and family planning. The prime minister focused on the topic of family planning. The prime minister said that the subject of family planning must be given serious consideration by all parents [words indistinct]. Stating that he was merely imparting some social advice and not suggesting any compulsory measures, Mr Pindling noted that beginning this year Bahamian families need to think very seriously about how they will manage the family.

[Begin Pindling recording] It is easier for you as a parent to make proper provisions for two or three children than it is for you to make provisions for eight or nine. That is all. I am not going into the question of the morality of it. I am not concerned with the sexuality of it. I am not going to get bothered with that. All I know is that you can feed three easier than you can feed nine. You can clothe three easier than you can clothe nine. You can educate three easier than you can educate nine. That is the question. That is what I would like you to think about and that is what the whole question of family planning is about. [end recording]

The prime minister also spent some time last night reemphasizing the importance of everybody taking part in the social revolution. He said that the first path of the social revolution is a change in attitude. The social revolution, he said, ought to mean something to everybody.

[Begin Pindling recording] It is a huge task. It is an all-encompassing task to which each and every one of us must be personally committed. I say personally committed because you will not be able to play your part in it if your attitude is: Well, that's for my neighbor to do or that's for him to do, or that's for you to do. There must be something for you to do. [end recording] The prime minister also noted that his government has been encouraged so far with the progress made since the social revolution was launched.

Prime Minister Pindling also told those attending the rally last night that the Bahamas may have to seek international assistance soon for a solution to the problem of illegal immigrants here in the Bahamas. Referring to the illegal immigrants, mostly Haitian nationals, as the boat people of the Caribbean, the prime minister said that recently there has been an influx of illegal immigrants on several family islands as well as in the capital. He said we have to therefore attune our minds to accomodate what proper humane solutions can be found.

[Begin Pindling recording] [Words indistinct] Those of you who are here know what you would find if you were to attend the clinic tomorrow--some 50 percent, almost one-half of the people attended are boat people. This is a serious problem and we may well have to seek international assistance in the solution of the problem because it is becoming too much for us to be able to bear by ourselves. [end recording] Mr Pindling said that while the illegal immigrants seek shelter here, they are putting Bahamians and the government into more difficulties and they are straining the financial resources of this country.

BARBADOS

LABOR PARTY LEADER WARNS ABOUT 'MARXIST MONSTER'

FL241505 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Marxism is one of the greatest threats to the present generation of Barbadians.

Barbados Labour Party Chairman, Mr. Victor ("Vic") Johnson, said yesterday that for centuries "this Marxist monster" had been stalking free societies everywhere, playing to the unfulfilled hopes of the teeming masses.

He said its presence was now in the Caribbean, and it was the turn of the BLP to be "assailed by those who lust for power, and who will stop at nothing."

Mr. Johnson was speaking at the 41st annual BLP conference which got underway yesterday at Marine House, with more than 600 people in attendance.

He said: "History reveals that wherever they, the Marxists have gone, they have left the stain of innocent blood and the curse of new enslavement."

Looking back over the past year, in the Caribbean, Mr. Johnson said that Hurricane David had smashed Dominica and went on to deal untold damage to thousands. "A Caribbean Watergate scandal forced former Dominican prime minister, Mr. Patrick John, from power; a volcano devastated St. Vincent, followed by the politics of scientific socialism; St. Lucia is shaking at its foundations; and Grenada is no longer ruled by the free ballot-box. Barbados stands like a bird nesting in the midst of a storm," he said.

He warned that Barbadians should be eternally vigilant, as they were many in the society who, despite Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica "and indeed in Barbados where advocates of anarchy ply their trade night after night, refuse to believe that their freedom is in danger." [sentence as published]

Mr. Johnson believes that there are people who will not believe that their freedom is in danger until they no longer enjoy it.

"Water erodes stone. Marxist doctrines erode the human psyche. Communism is the perversion of the dream of freedom and justice," he said.

He called on all Barbadians "who love freedom and treasure justice, to tell the world that we will not sleep with serpents in our beds."

He said, "Anyone who comes to our house to enjoy our hospitality, and to feed themselves from our table, must bear constantly in mind that they are our guests and bad manners and carping ingratitude is unwelcome."

He continues: "When we come to visit their homeland, we will behave like guests and not drink milk of ingratitude by preaching subversion and abusing their leaders. Tell them that while we tolerate the excesses of our own kin, we will not allow strangers to insult us in our own house."

He said that communism was not for Barbados, and the BLP government was not prepared to let "ungrateful strangers ruin the lives of our children by poisoning their young minds with garbage."

The loss of liberty to one who has known freedom, he said, was a fate worse than death. But there had been throughout history, those who were immobilized by cowardice or who for the sake of a few pieces of silver, freely lent a helping hand, or turned their faces while others tarnished their country.

IMPROVED ECONOMY DUE TO HEALTHY TOURISM INDUSTRY

FL241510 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] The foreign reserves of Barbados have been rising by an average of US$1 million (BDS $2 million) a day for the last few days after a slight dip.

Sources said yesterday that total foreign reserves for Barbados now stand at the equivalent to 2.7 months of the country's imports.

The reason for this is the vibrancy of the tourism industry.

Barbados has also been involved in buying surplus gold from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to the tune of BDS $0.5 million.

At a price of US$42 per ounce the value of this gold at the current market price is about BDS $5 million.

When Barbados joined the IMF, the island had to make a subscription of gold to the IMF at US$35 per ounce. In the determination of the IMF to phase gold out of the international monetary system, the IMF is now selling that gold back to Barbados, and other countries involved. The action is called "restitution" and Barbados is now taking its third restitution of gold.

The source said that foreign reserves now exceed the amount of currency in circulation in Barbados, and this situation is expected to continue for the rest of the first quarter of this year.

Said the source, a high foreign reserve situation is beneficial for the country since hard foreign currency is required to pay for imports.

The foreign reserves position, it is understood, is at present sufficient to cover 72 per cent of bank demand deposits.

Government local surplus, however, does not appear to be as strong as it was this time last year. This is due to spending on a number of on-going government projects.

UNESCO AID FORTHCOMING IN SEVERAL AREAS

FL241515 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Barbados will receive assistance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in the areas of energy, oceanography and science during the year.

This was stated yesterday by secretary general of UNESCO, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow who arrived in Barbados for a five-day conference sponsored by his agency.

Mr. M'Bow said that while in Barbados he will discuss the areas of assistance with minister of education, Mr. Louis Tull. Mr. Tull and other officials met Mr. M'Bow at Grantley Adams International Airport.

Achievements have already been made in education and culture, Mr. M'Bow said and added that a complete review of Barbados and UNESCO cooperation has just been completed.

The UNESCO secretary general and Mr. Tull will deliver addresses at the official opening of the conference on the "African Negro Cultural Presence in the Caribbean and in North and South America."

The conference which opens tomorrow at 9:30 a.m. will be held at the Dover Conference Centre.

Some 62 writers, poets, historians, philosophers and lecturers from the Caribbean, Latin America and North America are expected to attend the conference.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

LEADER URGES REVISION OF MULTINATIONAL CONTRACTS

FL211411 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] has urged the government of Antonio Guzman to conduct a drastic and immediate revision of the contracts protecting the multinational enterprises established in the country. At the same time, Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez expressed support for the decision of the PRD regime to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with socialist countries.

In a broad interview granted by Pena Gomez to the magazine CUADERNOG DEL TERCER MUNDO, the PRD leader stated that President Guzman should give greater participation in the government to PRD members and militants. Dr. Pena Gomez added that the economic directors of the Guzman administration continue to be more or less controlled by conservative sectors. The PRD secretary general advocates that those positions be given to professionals of a progressive orientation. Elsewhere in his interview, Dr Pena Gomez affirmed that the rightwing sector and the Cuban exiles in Miami are conducting a strong campaign against him for favoring the revision of the multinationals' contracts.

In another part of the interview, Dr Pena Gomez stated: At the present time my life is in jeopardy in the Dominican Republic. The blows that they were trying to deal to several PRD leaders have been frustrated.

JAMAICA

SEAGA CHARGES GOVERNMENT SOVIET AID

FL241518 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Jan 80 pp 1, 12 FL

[GLEANER western bureau dispatch]

[Excerpt] Government is seeking financial aid from Russia, through Cuba, and has miscalculated by $100-million the oil import bill and the amount required to meet interest payments on external loans, opposition leader Edward Seaga said at a JLP rally in Hopewell, Hanover, on Saturday.

He said the country's economic crisis had now sunk "so very low" that the Bank of Jamaica recently had less than $5 million in cash. If government did not get more money from the IMF to balance its budget, "what suffering is to come within the next few weeks is far worse than anything we have ever imagined before," Mr. Seaga said.

The opposition leader also predicted that the cost of flour would shortly be increased "substantially."

He was speaking at a public rally to mark the outcome of the recent Buck versus King election case, which saw the Eastern Hanover seat, one won in the 1978 general elections by the PNP's candidate, Dr. Aston King, being declared vacant by Senior Puisne Judge Mr. Justice Parnell.

Two Problems

Mr. Seaga said there were two major problems confronting Jamaica as the nation passed through "the worst economic crisis in modern history" and there were two solutions. He said the problems as the people felt them were those of rising prices and massive shortages, although the real reasons for those problems were overspending of the budget and insufficient foreign exchange earnings. The solutions were twofold, Mr. Seaga said. One was to "cut out all the waste and corruption in the budget, and the other was to be able to attract increased investment into the country."

Dealing with his allegation of government's attempt to secure Russian financial aid, Mr. Seaga told the GLEANER in an interview after the meeting that he had been informed that the real reason a PNP delegation headed by party secretary Dr. D. K. Duncan and Mrs. Michael Manley, had flown hurriedly to Cuba last week, was "to discuss routing of this proposed assistance from Russia, through Cuba."

The opposition leader told Saturday evening's meeting: "The Government of Jamaica has sent an approach to the Soviet Union, otherwise known as Russia, to borrow money, on the understanding that it will not come directly to them, but rather through Cuba.

"The reason for this is that Russia is in disgrace in the world today because it invaded a border country known as Afghanistan, murdered the prime minister and installed its own puppet prime minister there. The Third World, as well as well-thinking countries around the world have risen up against that move and have condemned the Soviet Union.

"Having joined this condemnation, the Jamaican Government finds itself in the embarrassing position that they want to beg money now from a country that they themselves have had to openly condemn for territorial violation, which is the most naked act of imperialism. So the Jamaican Government has sent to Russia through Cuba for financial aid."

Manley Denies Charge

FL241520 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 22 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley said yesterday that "it is not true" that the government is seeking financial aid from the Soviet Union and that this money is to be routed through Cuba.

Opposition leader Edward Seaga had charged at a political meeting in Hopewell, Hanover, on Saturday night that a PNP delegation had flown to Cuba last week to discuss the routing of Soviet financial aid to Jamaica by way of Cuba.

Mr. Seaga said that the government was adopting that method because the Soviet Union was in disgrace for having invaded neighbouring Afghanistan, murdered its prime minister and installed its own puppet prime minister.

Mischievous

Denial of the opposition leader's charges came yesterday in a release from the office of the prime minister which said:

"It is not true that the government is seeking financial assistance from the Soviet Union, and not true that the government is seeking to use Cuba as a medium from which financial assistance from any source is to be channelled. Allegations to those effects are entirely mischievous."

Prime Minister Michael Manley made this statement today in outlining international contacts being made by the government with regard to Jamaica's foreign-exchange situation.

The minister of national security, Hon. Dudley Thompson, and the minister of state in the Ministry of Finance, Senator Richard Fletcher, are now in Tripoli, where they are holding discussions with the Libyan Jamahiriyah government on possible economic co-operation and Jamaica's foreign-exchange programme for 1980.

This dialogue was initiated by Prime Minister Manley with a number of countries in the Middle East and north Africa. It was pursued at bilateral meetings in Havana during the non-aligned summit and subsequently on Mr. Manley's visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Iraq.

Mr. Fletcher will go on from Tripoli to Kuwait for talks with representatives of the Kuwaiti Government.

Mr. Thompson visited Algiers en route to Tripoli. In Algiers he was involved in discussions regarding the hostage crisis in Iran. These talks followed on discussions between Mr. Manley and Mr. Andrew Young, the former United States ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Fletcher is being accompanied on his tour by Mr. Desmond Tomlin, general manager of the Bank of Jamaica, and Dr. Vincent Lawrence, chairman of Jamaica Bauxite Mining Ltd.

MINISTER THOMPSON REQUESTS ECONOMIC AID FROM ALGERIA

FL231520 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[GLEANER Political Reporter dispatch]

[Text] The minister of national security, Hon. Dudley Thompson, is now visiting Algeria at the head of a government team which is seeking economic assistance.

Mr. Thompson will be joined by Mr. Richard Fletcher, minister of state in the Ministry of Finance and two aides--one from the Bank of Jamaica and another from the Ministry of Finance who left on Thursday for Kuwait. They are expected to proceed from Algeria to Libya.

PNP General Secretary Dr. D. K. Duncan told the GLEANER yesterday that Mr. Thompson had gone to Algeria and Libya as the head of a government team.

He would not say what was the purpose of the visit, but well-informed sources said yesterday that the team had gone to seek financial assistance to help ease the present financial crisis.

These sources ruled out the possibility of a line of credit for the purchase of oil at reduced prices pointing out that no Middle East country could do so without seriously breaching the OPEC agreement. Also, said the sources, Jamaica already received its oil supplies from traditional sources.

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES SUBSTANTIAL DUTCH AID

FL231852 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 23 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] A U.S. $22-million aid package has been granted to Jamaica for 1980 from the Dutch Government. Twelve and a half million dollars of the amount will be used for balance of payments [words indistinct] between $6.5 million and $7.5 million will be used on local technical assistance projects. Of the remaining portion of the grant, an additional $1 million has been allocated to the [words indistinct] supply program in the Ministry of Agriculture and $1 million will go towards health care in the Kingston and St Andrew areas. Announcing the aid package this morning was the charge d'affaires in the Netherlands Embassy, Mr (Jay Berdone).

URUGUAY

BLANCO, COLORADO PARTY LEADERS HOLD MEETING

PY241946 Paris AFP in Spanish 1426 GMT 24 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Jan (AFP)--Reliable sources revealed today that members of the administrative commissions of the traditional Uruguayan parties, the Blanco and the Colorado, held a meeting yesterday. The meeting, during which, it was stated, no political issues were discussed, was described as "historical" because it was the first time in several years that leaders of the two parties had met.

The only decision reached at the meeting was to create a commission to restore a monument erected in memory of the Blanco and Colorado Party members who died in a battle during the conflicts between the two parties that took place toward the end of the last century. The two parties have had their activities suspended while the communist, socialist and other leftist parties have been proscribed, all of them through a decree issued in 1973.

One of the Blanco Party leaders, Aulo Garcia Coronel, stated that the meeting was "important" and that during it the participants expressed "optimism and faith in the future democracy of Uruguay." Colorado Party leader Luis Rodriguez also expressed his confidence in the reorganization of the two parties because they "will not become electoral cooperatives [cooperativas]."

VENEZUELA

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES RECALL OF ENVOY FROM CUBA

PA241746 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Arnoldo Perosa report]

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco has just reported that Cesar Rondon Lovera, ambassador to Havana, will be recalled to Caracas again. He also said that he is awaiting the arrival of Norberto Hernandez Curbelo, Cuban ambassador to our country, in order to meet with him. Zambrano Velasco made the statements at the end of his appearance before the congressional commission on foreign relations.

This is what our foreign minister said: [Begin recording] We made a general review of the main issues of our foreign policy. We made a special comment on the [word indistinct] case. Regarding this, I had the opportunity to reiterate the Venezuelan stand on the defense of the right to asylum and the need to remove the obstacles which make our relations [with Cuba] difficult and the guarantee that actions which are contrary to international laws will not be repeated. [Words indistinct] that our future relations should have. I also told the commission that the Cuban ambassador is supposed to return today. We will hold a meeting with him to seek solutions to this problem. The foreign relations commission asked me to recall Ambassador Rondon Lovera to appear before the commission and report on the [word indistinct] incidents. As occurs in every democratic country, this request will be fulfilled [words indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We also discussed general matters such as the visa system and immigration policies. Although this does not fall directly under my office, most of its implementation [words indistinct] is our concern. [end recording]